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in connection with the discussion of the different schools of thought, all of the authors included in the general bibliography were specifically mentioned. A knowledge of an author's fundamental point of view in the treatment of a subject would help the reader in the study of a particular work. Professor Beale defends the Anglo-American system of vested rights (as he calls it) against the attacks made upon it by the internationalists, and rejects the statutory system because its doctrine of "public order," which nobody has been able to define, accepts the territorial theory, as it were, through the back door. He admits that the international theory "would furnish a basis for the protection of rights much more firm than that offered by either of the other theories," but concludes that as long as no definite body of rules on which nations can agree have found acceptance even among the scholars, it has no claim to superiority over the Anglo-American theory.

The *Renvoi* theory deserves, in the opinion of the reviewer, a fuller treatment. However vicious it may be, the fact remains that courts are prone to take refuge under it in order to avoid the application of a foreign law. As the English courts have sinned on a number of occasions in this connection, and there is no clear authority of weight to the contrary in either England or the United States, it would be desirable in the interest of the development of a consistent doctrine that such an authoritative treatise as the one prepared by Professor Beale should call particular attention to these decisions and warn the courts against the danger lurking in the adoption of the *Renvoi* theory. It would be well also if Professor Beale would express his view concerning such cases as *Armitage v. The Attorney General* (1906 P. 135), and *Lando v. Lando* (112 Minn. 257), where the *Renvoi* theory is adopted, though unconsciously, in order to sustain a divorce and a marriage respectively.

The reviewer cannot appreciate the value of the Preliminary Consideration of Jurisprudence contained in Book II. Whether the analysis of rights into primary rights, secondary rights, and remedial rights, which Professor Beale regards as a satisfactory basis for the study of the Conflict of Laws, will be helpful also to other students of the subject, can be known only when their application to the problems in the Conflict of Laws has been fully set forth.

The foregoing suggestions are offered in accordance with the author's wish, expressed in the preface, in the hope that they may be of some use to the author before the above pages receive their final form. They are not intended to belittle the great merit of the part now submitted. The exhaustive and scholarly treatment of the subject gives every assurance that when the treatise is completed, it will be authoritative and constitute the most comprehensive statement of the law in the English tongue.

ERNEST G. LORENZEN.

ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By George B. Davis. Fourth edition, revised by Gordon E. Sherman. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1916. pp. xxiv, 668.

This work originally appeared in 1889; and now that the author has died, an editor has attempted the almost impossible task of making it fulfill the needs of the present day. It is a book that appeals to the general reader rather than to the lawyer. It is readable, especially when it states and discusses specific cases. For professional purposes, however, it is not sufficiently exact and not satisfactorily abreast of the times. A few examples must suffice. The account of citizenship and naturalization (pp. 138-47) does not clearly indicate whether a child born to American parents resident abroad is an American citizen, nor whether there may be more than one citizenship of origin, nor whether naturalization includes expatriation in the absence of a statute or treaty to that effect made by the country of origin, nor exactly what is the effect of present naturalization treaties, nor what are the terms of the present United States

statute regarding expatriation — the statute of 1907, which apparently is not cited. The list of works on diplomacy (p. 222) omits the books of John W. Foster. The list of references on war (pp. 354-56) omits the monumental work of Bloch. The accounts of the neutrality laws of the United States (pp. 437-38) fails to say that the present laws are found not in the places cited but in the Federal Penal Code of 1909. The account of occasional contraband, as the author well terms what is usually called conditional contraband (pp. 468-70), falls short of bringing that subject to date. All these are natural incidents of an attempt to keep alive a book that really belongs to a past generation. For the practical purposes of the present day the citations, which are very numerous, continue to be valuable. The appendices also are useful, containing a liberal collection of documents and a brief presentation of new topics, including intervention in Cuba, internment of prisoners of war, transfer to neutral flag, aircraft, and wireless telegraph. EUGENE WAMBAUGH.

SHIPPERS AND CARRIERS OF INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE FREIGHT. By Edgar Watkins. Atlanta: The Harrison Company. 1916. pp. cxv, 1057.

After seven years Mr. Watkins has brought out a new edition of his book, in which, by means of India paper and a limp leather binding, eleven hundred pages have been compressed into a very small compass.

The scope of the book is indicated by its title. It should be of value to lawyers engaged in the practice of the American law of freight carriage, and it is obvious that no more than that has been intended by the author. The book is largely a compilation of the decided cases in this field. The compilation, however, is exceptionally comprehensive and well arranged, though unfortunately rather poorly indexed. In a few instances, the author expresses interesting independent opinions — for example, that a state can compel the interchange of traffic by purely intrastate carriers (p. 26) and that the decision of the circuit court of appeals concerning bulked shipments was erroneous (p. 267). Several hundred pages of the book are given over to an exhaustive annotation of the Act to Regulate Commerce and its amendments, and of the Sherman and Clayton laws. The Conference Rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission are given in an appendix. RAEBURN GREEN.

THE LAW OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES. By Harvey Cortlandt Voorhees. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1916. pp. xi, 429.

This is a collection of the cases relating to the public schools. The questions involved are in the main of statutory construction, but the author has of course included those cases where the common law is applied to school affairs. The book also contains synopses of the principal state statutes. It partakes more of the nature of a digest than of a textbook, the personal contribution of the author being in amassing, compilation, and arrangement rather than in original and guiding thought. However, lawyers and those who manage the schools will find in the book a convenient and a full source of information of Public School Law.

AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY, BULLETIN XII. A report on Commercial Arbitration in England. By Samuel Rosenbaum. 1916. pp. 72.

FORMS IN COMMON USE. Edited by Thomas F. O'Malley. Boston: Eugene W. Hildreth. 1916. pp. xix, 424.

REASONABLENESS AND LEGAL RIGHT OF THE "MINIMUM CHARGE" IN PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES. By Samuel S. Wyer. 1916. pp. 82.